

However, sir, we don't wish to exaggerate any thing. M. Livingston is perfectly right when he says that the cause he supports is, in a general sense, common to all free countries, that all governments founded on the division of power, and on the publicity of debates, have an interest in repelling on the part of foreign powers any interference with the communications which the Prince and his ministers in constitutional monarchies, and in republics the magistrates intrusted with the executive power, are called upon to make to the legislature; and this is the reason, as M. Livingston very judiciously observes, that in France and England, the language of the royal speeches is so reserved in every thing that concerns foreign relations, and it is the same motive, as you will observe, sir, to the Cabinet at Washington, that has directed the conduct of France in relation to the message of President Jackson.

If the expressions contained in that message had been inserted in a proclamation, or any other act of the Executive power of the Union, we would at once have called for an explanation. But out of respect for the very nature of the act, the French government deemed it a duty to manifest the sentiments it felt on that occasion, by instantly recalling its minister, and stating, in a communication, the motives for that recall. But it did not ask for explanations; it was contented to expect them from the justice of the government of the United States, and from the ancient friendship of the American nation, not doubting that the government of the United States would appreciate the difference in such cases between answering an interpellation, and preventing, by a spontaneous determination, by explanation readily offered, a misunderstanding always in be regretted.

The amendment of the Chamber of Deputies is conceived in the same spirit of reserve and consideration. It does not make it the duty of the French government to ask for explanations; it merely supposes they will receive them.

We were not mistaken, sir, in believing that the government of the U. States would appreciate that difference, since M. Livingston, as he himself observes, hastened, as early as the 26th of January last, when the message of President Jackson had been only known a few days, to offer explanations at great length, of every passage of that message which treated of the relations between the U. States and France, and since that step and the explanation contained in his note of the 29th of January have received, as he informs us by his note of the 29th of April, the entire approbation of the President.

M. Livingston was not astonished that those explanations, so long as they were presented only upon his personal responsibility, did not produce upon us the effect he intended; but he supposes that being now clothed with the approbation of the President, they must satisfy all that the nicest sense of national honor could desire.

He, therefore, makes it a point, in his note of the 29th April, to repeat and to develop them, in the hope that the French Government, by examining them anew, under the impression that they had become the expression of the sentiments of the President, would deem them sufficient. He is so much the more anxious to impart to us his own confession on this subject, that he deems it impossible for the government of the U. States to go any further. He even seems to be apprehensive that future events, which he need not specify, designating thereby, no doubt, the adoption of the amendment by the Chamber of Deputies, by the other two branches of the Government, may hereafter render improper any allusion to explanations presented under the influence of different circumstances.

We sincerely wish, sir, not to add to the difficulties of the situation in which the two countries are respectively placed. The question of date, to which M. Livingston seems, in this case, to attach an importance which it belongs not to us to appreciate, does not, in any way, alter either the nature or the extent of the duties which are prescribed to us. If satisfaction had really been given to the just susceptibility of the French nation, as early as the 29th of January, (the date of M. Livingston's first note), and therefore previous to the adoption of the amendment under consideration by the Chamber of Deputies, or as early as the 27th of April, (the date of M. Livingston's second note), that is to say, before the adoption of the same amendment by the other two branches of the Legislature, we would be sincerely gratified. The more the government of the U. States would have shown a willingness to explain itself, the more we should be ourselves disposed to find the explanation satisfactory, and to view the solicitude of that Government as a testimony in favor of the intentions which had dictated the message of the President.

We will simply observe before we proceed—

First, That even supposing the explanations given by the note of the 29th January, to have been such as we wished them, they were on the 18th of April, the day of the passage of the amendment in the Chamber of Deputies, nothing more than the simple expression of the personal sentiments of M. Livingston. This is an observation which did not escape his notice.

We will also observe that by the publication of M. Livingston's correspondence, the Government of the United States had excited against him such a feeling of irritation, that it would have been out of our power even supposing that we had considered that correspondence as containing nothing but what was right and proper, to avail ourselves of a document bearing his signature, to repel in one or the other of the Chambers the amendment under consideration.

I will now proceed to the examination of the explanations which have been offered to us.

M. Livingston is right in thinking that our objections to the message of the President are confined to these two points:

1st. The message impeaches the good faith of His Majesty's Government.

2d. It contains a threat to secure the execution of the treaty, by the fear of reprisals.

It is indeed under this double point of view that the message of President Jackson excited in France the greatest indignation. The Cabinet of Washington will readily admit that if the allegation was real, the indignation would be just. No nation could for one moment bear, without degrading itself, either the direct or indirect imputation of the want of good faith, or the idea of another government, or another people, endeavoring to obtain through menace what could only be granted by it to justice. It must equally be admitted that when the impression produced by the appearance of any document is general, when that impression is felt not only by the whole nation whom the document concerns, but even by foreigners—by disinterested people—by persons the least disposed to take a part in the contest—the very universality of that impression is a sufficient evidence against the general tenor of the document.

If we examine in detail the message of the President of the United States, (I mean that part of it which concerns the relations between the United States and France) it will possibly be found, that passing successively from phrase to phrase none will be met that cannot bear an interpretation more or less plausible, none of which, strictly speaking, it cannot be said that it is a simple expose of such or such a fact true in itself, or the assertion of such or such a right which no one contests, or the performance of such or such an obligation imposed on the President by the very nature of his functions. There will certainly be found several in which the idea of impeaching the good faith of the French government, or of acting upon it through menace or intimidation, is more or less disavowed.

Yet, when the whole succession of facts is taken into view—when we perceive the care which seems to have been taken to present them in an unfavorable light, without making allowance for circumstances which explain them, without paying any regard to considerations which the government of the United States itself had previously admitted; when we see at the end of this uninterrupted series of allegations, which have the appearance of wrongs for the sole reason they are made to rest on isolated and incomplete statements, the unexpected proposition—the extreme proposition to say the least—to seize by main force French property, it is impossible, at the first aspect—it is even difficult after reflection, to escape the thought, that all that part of the message had been written for the double purpose stated above.

It is not so, however; at least we hope it is not.

But, to banish entirely such an idea, what would be necessary? Nothing but what is very simple. We do not here contend about this or that phrase, this or that allegation, this or that expression; we contend about the intention itself which has dictated that part of the message. It is true that the President of the U. States in presenting to Congress a statement of the facts connected with the treaty of the 4th of July had no intention to cast any doubt on the good faith of the French government; if it be true that the President of the United States, in proposing to Congress to decree the seizure by force of arms of the French property, had not the intention to assume, with regard to France, a menacing attitude, we cannot see how he could find any difficulty in declaring it.

Is such a declaration really contained in M. Livingston's note, addressed to the French government on the 29th January, or in that which the same minister left at his departure, on the 27th April?

We would be equally at a loss to affirm or deny it; and for this reason it is evident that neither the one nor the other can be considered sufficient. The note of the 29th of January is intended to discuss contradictorily with the French Government, the correctness of facts asserted in the message of President Jackson.

It is intended to prove that the view taken by him of those facts, is at least plausible. It is in the midst of this long disquisition, that two or three phrases are incidentally thrown out, on the just confidence which the government of the U. States has always entertained in the sincerity of the French Government, confidence which M. Livingston had always made it a duty to foster, and which, according to him, as not in contradiction with any of the ideas or allegations expressed in the message. The note of the 29th of April is chiefly intended to make an indirect and anticipated examination of the amendment introduced by the

Chamber of Deputies. While upon this examination and with a view to prove that any demand for explanation would in future be useless in fact and inadmissible in principle, M. Livingston refers to the testimony given by him in his first note to the good faith of the French Government; he refers to the subsequent sanction given by the President to the contents of that note; he dwells on the paragraph of the message of the President in which all idea of threat is, he says, expressly disavowed.

You will easily conceive, sir, and the cabinet of Washington will, we think, understand it also, that such phrases incidentally inserted in documents, the purport and tenor of which are purely polemical, surrounded, in some measure, by details of a controversy which is besides not always free from bitterness, cannot dispel sufficiently the impression produced by the perusal of the message, or strike the mind as would the same idea expressed in terms simple, positive, direct and unaccompanied by any recrimination concerning facts or incidents no longer of any importance.

Such is the motive which, among many others, has placed the French government in the impossibility of acceding to the wish expressed by M. Livingston towards the conclusion of his note of the 29th of April, by declaring (to the Chamber of Peers probably) that previous explanations given by the minister of the United States and subsequently approved by the President had satisfied it.

The impression produced by the perusal of the message was deep, it was so in France, in Europe, and even in the United States, the debates in Congress and public notoriety sufficiently prove the fact. Under the weight of this impression, the French Government did not hesitate to place itself in a situation to meet the engagements contracted in the name of France. In proceeding then for the present, and waiting the fulfilment of those engagements to be claimed, and expecting those to be claimed in terms consistent with the regard due to it, it is not afraid of being accused, nor France which it represents, of being accused of depreciating national honor by any number of millions, which it could withhold as a compensation for any injury offered to it. M. Livingston is the first to repel such an idea. Far from it, the French government will consider as a fortunate day the one in which it will be able to deliver honorably, the trusts that now lie in its hands; but each State has duties to perform towards itself, each situation has its exigencies. M. Livingston objects to the idea of seeing the President of the United States give a new testimony to the good faith of the French government, lest such a step, reasonable and just in itself, should not appear to be exclusively dictated by justice and by reason. He will not be astonished if the French government, on its side, attaches an equal importance to show that it acknowledges openly a legitimate debt, and declaring itself ready to discharge it, it has exclusively consulted reason and justice.

You are authorized, sir, to read the present despatch to M. Forsyth, and, if he desires, to let him take a copy of it. Accept, &c.

(Signed,) V. BROGLIE.

For the Hillsborough Recorder. CINCINNATI AND CHARLESTON Rail Road.

MR. EDITOR:

Permit me, sir, through the medium of your paper, to offer a plan for the location of this road through East Tennessee, North and South Carolina, and assign such reasons as in my opinion should induce the stockholders to adopt my plan. First, then, I will lay down the route, with a detail of its advantages; and finally contrast its probable cost with other routes that have been spoken of. It is contemplated that the road shall enter Tennessee, passing at or near Bean's station, take thence the best route from that to the North Carolina line; my plan is, that the road should take the best and nearest route to the Watauga Valley; this would lead near Greensville, Jonesborough to Elizabethtown, thence continuing up that valley to the foot of the Iron Mountain on the road to the Deep Gap, where they will descend the Blue Ridge; then taking the high land beyond the Yadkin, pass by Wilkesborough, Statesville and Charlotte, thence to the South Carolina line, cross the Catawba near the Old Nation Ford, pass through York, Chester and Fairfield to Columbia. Now the inducements to this route are the facilities which the face of the country and its productions offer for the construction of the road, the immense amount of produce which would find its way to market on the road from that country, if it were so located; and the subscription that could be obtained in Tennessee and North Carolina in that case would form an item not to be disregarded.

From the time that the road reached the valley of the Watauga no difficulties in its construction would be encountered until it came to the foot of the Stone Mountain. It is strange, but not the less true, that from the time you enter the mountains at Elizabethtown to the foot of the ascent at the Stone Mountains, upwards of thirty miles, you travel almost the whole way with tremendous mountains on each side, yet the road is a most excellent one, and a rail road may

be there made at as little expense as any part of the route, of similar length, from Cincinnati to that place.

In ascending and descending the Alleghany, I believe it may be crossed with as much facility at this place as any other in the limits of North Carolina; and when a fair allowance is made for the great facility with which you approach the foot of the gap, and thus have but a single mountain to go over, I should think this was decidedly the cheapest route for passing that range. From that place you approach the Blue Ridge by a high table land, and are on the top of the mountain without perceiving that you are more than a high but level country; and in the whole distance between the two ranges, the Alleghany and Blue Ridge, there is but a single hill of much size. The ascent of the Blue Ridge may be easily effected, both from the nature of the soil and the face of the country, passing down the valley of the Yadkin until you get into the vicinity of Wilkesborough, where it will be necessary to pass some hills in order to ascend a high ridge, leading directly south through the counties of Wilkes, Iredell and Mecklenburg. This high land divides the waters of the Catawba and the Yadkin, and is in the whole route one of the firmest, most level and best roads of the same distance in the state, and entirely free in its whole course from interruption by streams of any size, indeed it is difficult for the wagoners to procure water for their horses on that road.

Near the South Carolina line, and between that and the Catawba, the face of the country is generally as favorable for the construction of a rail road as is usual in that range of the state. In this there are two creeks of some size to pass: Sugar Creek, about ten miles south of Charlotte, and Steel Creek, some six miles further on; but as the banks are bold to the water's edge, and the bottoms firm, it is believed they offer no serious obstacle to the construction of permanent and safe bridges for the passage of the road. The Catawba, it is true, is a large stream; yet it may be easily passed by a bridge quite below the Old Nation Ford; when at hand there is a most extensive quarry of the finest stone, with quantities of fine timber not far off, and mills to cut it; or a bridge may be thrown across the river about two miles above, if on a view of the country the road can be made to approach the river with more facility at that point. From the south bank of the Catawba there could be no difficulty in selecting a practical route to Columbia, where it may be easily connected with the Charleston and Hamburg rail road.

Here let me request gentlemen to take some good map of the U. S. and trace the route as suggested; they will find that from the point where they turn south up the Watauga Valley to Wilkesborough, it is almost straight; and that at Wilkesborough they turn due south by Statesville and Charlotte, passing through a part of York district, Chester and Fairfield to Columbia. You will at no time be ten miles from a direct line, and thence not only the nearest but best location for such a work from the two Carolinas to East Tennessee.

In the whole extent of that range of mountains which lie along the western border of the two Carolinas, there is no place where they can be passed with as little real mountain road. At this point (the Deep Gap) there is not more than six miles which truly deserves the name, and I suspect that if the gentlemen would inspect this route, and avail themselves of the best information of the parties there, the route now passed, good as it is, may be greatly improved. Approach this range at any point south of this, and you will have to travel at least seventy miles in a mountainous country, where you must encounter numerous large hills, at a corresponding cost, or the sinuities of the route could so lengthen the road as nearly to double the distance, and make it greatly longer than the one suggested by me.

It is important the road should pass through a country that has something to send on it. Now is true that in general East Tennessee has but few products that would pass off by a rail road, for stock usually travel to market; but in going up the Watauga Valley you pass through the very centre of Carter county, where they have most extensive banks of the richest iron ore, and which, if the road were once located, would become a mine of wealth to the state. From the richness of the ore and the quality of their iron, with the fertility of their river lands and the consequent cheapness of living, if they had the advantage of a rail road for transportation, they would fairly compete with the foreign iron at Charleston, or assist in supplying Cincinnati, that Birmingham of the west. Ashe county in North Carolina, in which a part of the iron region lies, would also benefit from the same source, opening to them new avenues of profit and fresh motives of enterprise and industry. Wilkes county is throughout a grain growing and provision country, and would in the course of the season send large quantities of produce to South Carolina, where they would always find a fair market. At this time they have no mode of carrying off large quantities of surplus produce; hence there is little inducement to make more than they use. Almost the same may be said of Iredell county; it is in general a fine grain growing country, where as they have been somewhat near-

er market, they are usually better farmers than those in Wilkes; but there is little doubt if the facilities of transportation were increased, the products of the country would also increase in similar proportion. This has ever been the effect under such circumstances, and there is little reason to question that cause an effect would follow in the old way.

Mecklenburg, the next county on the route, is in many things one of the richest in the state. It is a fine grain and cotton country; all the cotton and the surplus bread stuffs might go off by the rail road or if the numerous gold mines there, the number of their laborers, should consume all the provisions of the country, any deficit might reach them by the railway. These mines require in working them much machinery, which is often brought from a distance at great expense; this could pass by the rail road at a saving to the miners and a profit to the road, and as fuel is consumed in large quantities, it will be a matter of economy if them to use coal, if to be had on any reasonable terms. This would in a few years form a large item of freight.

The establishment of a U. S. Mint at Charlotte, now in progress of building, would no doubt in various ways add to the profits of the road.

After entering South Carolina, the road passes through, as here laid down, three of the best cotton growing districts of the state; all of which would go by the rail road to Columbia and Charleston for that which lies along the Catawba would seldom go by the way of the river, which is always tedious and expensive, and some times a dangerous navigation while the common roads of the country are almost impassable in the winter.

In North Carolina, besides those counties which the road passes immediately through, Lincoln, Rutherford, Rowan, Davidson, Surry and Cabarrus, all lie along the route. These are among the largest and most fertile and populous counties in the state, making quantities of produce for market, both bread stuff and cotton. All of this would pass by the way of the rail road, adding to its profits, and the wealth and importance of Charleston; for all their produce find a market in that city, through the same channel must their supplies reach there, and at no distant period many merchants who now always buy their goods at New York, would no longer look beyond Charleston if they could be supplied there on fair terms. For the rail road would enable them to make safe and constant remittances in produce, while the rapid transportation would always insure them against any serious loss by fluctuation in price; added to which they would be able to do business with one half the capital of those who procure their supplies in New York, where they usually buy but once a year, at most twice, then large assortments are necessarily laid in; but goods are bought in Charleston after the rail road is in operation, the constant rapid intercourse from the sea board the mountains would enable them to obtain supplies every week if they wish, and thus do away the necessity of having a large quantity of any one article on hand.

This is a view of the subject that is entitled to some consideration. It would have the effect of greatly increasing population, wealth and commerce in Charleston, and thus improve that market for all the products of the country, add to the general importance and influence of the South, while it would lessify, annihilate, our dependence on the North; for all that could not be procured at Charleston would reach us by the road from Ohio. Trade must take its course as soon as the road is in operation; the interest of the merchant, who he is usually not slow to perceive, will insure such a state of things.

There is high up on the Cumberland within the limits of Kentucky and immediately in the route of the contemplated rail road, immense and inexhaustible beds of the finest coal. It is therefore important the road should be so located to carry this coal to where its value could not only for its transportation be at the mine. The iron works of Carter county would consume large quantities thus creating a steady demand of iron which would be conveyed on a rail road; and by the same route there would be many thousands of tons annually reach the great manufacturing center in North Carolina, which would command a high price for coal in a little time supercede the demand for the steam engines if the road should take the route here contemplated.

It seems to me that with proper location the profits of the road may be enhanced by the productions of the route. Suppose the road from Cincinnati, depositing passengers at Paris, Richmond, and other points along the route, the coal could be loaded at the coal mines; they would again put out on their freight, that again would be by iron, this would find its way to the upper counties of Carolina, every empty car would be occupied by the agriculture waiting a conveyance to Columbia, if not disposed of in Charleston, find a good market in Charleston. Returning from Columbia it would seldom be a want of freight, and the road in S. Carolina, and

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Charlotte, Statesville, Wilkesborough, and a legion of country stores by the way, would always make this part of the route regularly profitable; and on arrival in Carter they would again take in large quantities of iron, for the supply of those parts of Kentucky along the route which did not enjoy the facilities of navigation for the transportation of heavy loads. Indeed it would appear that the business may be so managed as at no time to make losing trips; for I look on coal and iron both as articles of regular demand from one end of the line to the other, and at such prices as will always pay, in quantity it may be had to meet any demand, and that at such seasons of the year when the roads shall have transported all the agricultural products of the country, these articles may find them constant and profitable employment.

No other route hitherto suggested could ensure so effectually a regularly profitable business to the stockholders, or promote in the same degree the wealth and prosperity of Kentucky and Tennessee.

A route crossing East Tennessee, and entering North Carolina near the French road, passing through Buncombe, thence by the Saluda Gap and the state road to Columbia, is perhaps as near as any that could be laid down; but the people of the state might not be disposed to give up their road, made at great expense, for the convenience and benefit of a rail road company; and as this road was laid out with great care and attention, it is fair to infer that no location could be selected that vicinity so well adapted to a rail road, and thus greatly increase the expense of making a road on that route.

At a stronger, and in my opinion a fatal objection to that route is, that it will afford little if any freight for the road. East Tennessee on that route is a worn and exhausted country, sending abroad little or no sale but horses; they have of course no use for such a conveyance. I am not aware that Buncombe exports any thing; much of the country from Saluda Gap to Columbia is poor. Here then is a large portion of the road from the Kentucky line, indeed it may be said from Madison county in that state, across East Tennessee, Buncombe in N. C., and almost to Columbia, which they cannot hope to benefit, and which is doomed never to repay them any portion of the expense incurred by the company. A not less important consideration is, that on this route for more than 200 miles no subscription can be expected. Adopt that by the Deep Gap, and along the whole line from where you turn up the Watauga valley, a liberal subscription may be counted on. One gentleman alone to whom I mentioned the subject, assured me he would willingly pay 3000 dollars towards it.

If the road takes the southern route, but a small portion of the state can be at all benefited by it, and it is precisely that which has least surplus produce for market, and will therefore have no influence on the wealth and prosperity, and as a consequence excite no interest in the great body of the people for its success. Not so should the road turn up the Watauga valley; ten of the most wealthy and populous counties in the state of North Carolina would take a deep interest in its progress and success, and aid you with their funds to effect it.

Rail roads derive much profit from passengers. The travelling on the two routes would be about the same; the business men would go on the road on either route. On the southern line, those intending to visit the Warm Springs of Buncombe would all go by the rail road; but on the other line the objects that would attract the invalid, and the man of leisure are both more numerous and interesting. The mint at Charlotte, the numerous gold mines in its vicinity, affording to gentlemen of science an opportunity for the practical study of geology, mineralogy and mechanics, in the various operations of extensive mining establishments, which under practical and scientific managers are daily transmuting rocks into gold. To the invalid of the south it is the nearest route to the various Virginia springs, and in their way they would pass the village of Wilkesborough, one of the most delightful summer retreats in the whole state, just at the foot of the Blue Ridge, near the rich valley of the Yadkin, another Egypt in plenty, but free from reptiles, miasma and plague, the finest water, with mountain air and mountain scenery; here the invalid might find health and the weary take rest.

A few words on the cost of the two routes, and I will finish. Judging by the face of the country, I should say a road could be made by the way of the Watauga valley for at least two hundred thousand dollars less than on the other; and if contracts were made in Tennessee and North Carolina for all the iron to be used along that part of the route, perhaps a much larger sum than that could be saved. This course, too, would induce large subscriptions in that country.

I arrive at the following conclusions:

- 1st. That a rail road by the Watauga Valley and Deep Gap, may be effected for at least two hundred thousand dollars less than one by the French Broad.
- 2d. That on this route large subscriptions may be obtained; that on the other of the kind can be expected.
- 3d. That on the Deep Gap road, that portion of the line will furnish as much,

or perhaps more freight than any other portion of the whole road for the same length; that on the other they have not at this time, and never can have, much to carry.

It is hoped these statements may induce the directors to order a survey of this route, if possible, by practical as well as competent engineers, when there will be little question of its adoption.

The writer has no funds to vest, or property to be enhanced by the location of the road; but he feels a deep solicitude for the success of the most splendid project of this enterprising age, calculated to exert a happy, powerful and lasting influence on the social and political institutions of our country. SAVILLE.

NOTE.—All charters are, to a certain extent, monopolies, and should therefore only be granted for the promotion of the public interest; now as this road will mainly contribute to the benefit of Cincinnati and Charleston, there is a kind of moral obligation on the directors to run the road in such way as may best promote the interest of those states that have granted them charters for its passage, when this can be done without sacrifice to the interest of the company. It is believed the route here recommended, unites its favor the promotion of interest with the performance of a duty.

S.

WILKESBOROUGH.

Friday, February 12.

At an election held in this place on Saturday last for Magistrate of Police and Commissioners for the ensuing year, the following gentlemen were elected:

Dennis Hearst, Magistrate of Police.

John U. Kirkland, John Scott, Edmund Strudwick, Richardson Nichols, William H. Phillips, Stephen Moore, James M. Palmer. Commissioners.

The President has nominated to the Senate, Andrew Stevenson, of Virginia, as Minister to England; John H. Eaton as Minister to Spain; and Gen. Call as Governor of Florida, in lieu of Mr. Eaton.

Fire at Petersburg.—We learn from the Constellation, that a fire broke out at Petersburg on Saturday night last, at about nine o'clock, in the midst of an extensive nest of wooden buildings situated in the rear of the southern angle of Sycamore and Bank streets, which consumed the whole of them, including a very extensive livery stable, several smaller stables, carriage houses, &c. Loss estimated at eight or ten thousand dollars.

Death by fire.—It is stated in the last Warrenton Reporter, that a little daughter of Mr. Lancaster of that county, aged 5, was burned to death on the 28th ult. her clothes having caught fire while alone in the house.

Free Negroes in Virginia.—A select committee has been appointed in the Virginia House of Delegates, for the purpose of devising the most suitable and effectual mode of removing the free negroes and mulattoes from the Commonwealth. It has been stated in debate in the legislature, that the whole number of free blacks in the Commonwealth is about \$50,000.

Important from the Far West.—The Arkansas Gazette states that the Camanches have torn up the treaty recently entered into with the Commissioners on the part of the United States, and that an Indian war in that quarter is apprehended.

The Natchez Courier of January 11, says—We stop the press to announce that all that part of the town at the Landing, below Porter street, with the exception of Mr. Farnum's store, is in ruins. The conflagration broke out about half past 8 last evening.

The same paper of the 12th says—Twenty-eight houses burnt at Natchez Landing! The excitement here is indelible; it does really appear that our devoted city is to be utterly consumed; and the opinion is rife, among all classes of the community, that the gamblers, who

French Fleet off Observation.—It is reported on the Philadelphia Exchange books, by a passenger just arrived from the Danish brig Zodiacus, that 10 sail of the line, French ships of war, had arrived at Guadaloupe.

Maj. Dade, who lately fell a sacrifice to Indian barbarity, in Florida, was a native of King George county, Virginia.

Lieut. Keays, and Dr. Gatlin, who were among the slain of Major Dade's detachment, were natives of North Carolina. Both gallant young men.

Cholera in Arabia.—We find the following frightful account of the ravages of the cholera in a Gibraltar Chronicle, received this morning:—

The last caravan, attacked by the cholera at Mecca, worn down with fatigue and destitute of water, almost wholly perished. No less than 40,000 pilgrims were left behind in the desert. The dust

of the desert surrounding Mecca is, in fact, the dust of men. N. Y. Com. Adv.

WAR IN FLORIDA.

Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.

Key West, Jan. 20.

Our citizens, a few days ago, despatched a messenger to Havana to request any American vessels of war to come here. On his arrival he found the United States frigate Constellation, Commodore Dallas, and St. Louis, Capt. Ross. The Commodore immediately on being informed of the situation of Florida, got under way, and arrived here on the 16th. He has since despatched the St. Louis to Pensacola, to order the remainder of his fleet here, and for one of them to touch at Tampa Bay with provisions, to be landed there if found necessary. He has sent the brig Sea Flower to Tampa, with all of his and the St. Louis's marines; (70 in number,) to give aid, if necessary, to the garrison at Tampa, as the Indians are reported to be in its neighborhood. Our citizens have chartered the schr. Bahama, and Commodore Dallas has ordered 50 of his men to embark on board; they will leave to-morrow, to visit the different Keys, and then proceed for Cape Florida, and up the Miami river. His frigate will remain here until affairs take a different aspect in this quarter. He appears a prudent and vigilant officer, which gives the citizens full confidence in him; and I feel confident, in the moment of trial, we shall not be disappointed.

From the Tallahassee Floridian, Jan. 30.

Gen. Gaines has arrived at Pensacola, on a tour of inspection. He is taking active measures to send an efficient force into the Territory. The troops at New Orleans and Baton Rouge, have been ordered on, and it is expected that the regiment stationed at the Jefferson Barracks will join them.

Capt. Hooker on the lower Suwannee, a few days since, finding the opposite bank in possession of about 30 Indians, crossed over with nine men to attack them. As he landed, two of his men were shot down—one with nine balls, the other with five. With his remaining men, he boldly charged on the enemy. While thus engaged, his boat got adrift and he was left with no alternative but victory or death. After a close and deadly contest of some minutes, the savages were routed with severe loss.

Twelve friendly Indians arrived yesterday from Tampa—they will act as guides to the expedition which will march in a few days from this place. They state that the loss of the Schooner at the battle of the Wuthlachochee was one hundred and four killed, among whom was Osceola or Powell; who, they say, received two wounds, and died two days after the action.

The reported death of Powell is not generally credited by our citizens.

A letter from Columbus to a gentleman in Savannah states that a plan has been laid by the Creek Indians, supposed to be friendly, to fire the city of Columbus and attack it during the confusion—discovered by the confession of a half breed. Another from Milledgeville to a gentleman in Augusta states that the Indians had taken one of the baggage wagons, loaded with muskets and ammunition destined to protect the lower counties from the daily depredations of the Creek Indians, and that the Governor has issued orders for raising 3,500 men including volunteers.

Accounts from Mobile suggest that arms and ammunition have been furnished the Indians from the West India Islands, and that Gen. Gaines is on his way to intercept by aid of some vessels of war this communication; a single Indian is said to have 30 casks of powder.

In addition to 650 regulars, Gen. Gaines has addressed a letter to the Governor of Louisiana for 8 companies of volunteers to be held in readiness. The hostile Indian force is estimated at 2500.

The family of Mr. Wm. Cooley at Key West have been massacred by the Indians and a large amount of property carried off.

A battle was fought on the 18th of Jan. between Maj. Putnam with a corps of St. Augustine Guards and Capt. Dummett's company of Mounted Militia, and a party of Indians and Negroes supposed to amount to 120. After an engagement of an hour of desperate fighting Maj. Putnam was forced to retreat. Maj. Putnam reports 17 wounded. There were two negroes, says the Jacksonville Courier, and 16 Indians supposed to be killed.

We learn by the Charleston papers, that an express left that city a few days ago with despatches for Gov. McDuffie, calling upon him for a Draft of 600 men, for three months service in Florida against the Seminole Indians. Gov. McDuffie is expected in town soon to superintend the draft of the militia.

Troops, regulars and volunteers, are proceeding from all quarters to Florida. Gen. Gaines is there, and is actively engaged in collecting forces and disposing them for defence. The Governor of Georgia has ordered a draft of 3500 men, to hold themselves in readiness for marching at a moment's warning.

Gov. Eaton has ordered a draft of 600 militia.

Between two and three hundred U. S. troops, under command of Major Gates, marched into Baltimore on the 3d instant, to be embarked on board the brig Arctic, for Savannah; destination, Florida.

According to the opinion of a military gentleman who is intimate with the habits and haunts, the humbers and tribes of the Seminole Indians in Florida, there are 2000 warriors, and 1000 able bodied negroes belonging to them, independent of about 600 runaways who aid and abet them in their present insurrection.

New Orleans Bee.

THE MEDIATION.

The New York Times of the 2d inst. (Administration paper) contains the following gratifying intelligence. A well informed correspondent writes as follows from Washington—

"The communication from England is a letter from the King of England to the President offering Mediation. It has been accepted by the Administration, and a letter to the King will be written by the President, in which it will be stated that he did not design to menace nor insult France nor her King—and this will be done in language stronger even than that used in the annual message—but beyond that disavowal nothing."

"The terms of the proffered mediation were of course such as it became this country to accept, and the intelligence is therefore most gratifying; it cannot be doubted, that the intervention will be successful, and peace will be preserved. A day or two, probably, will bring us particulars."

"The Government express, which reached here before the sailing of the packets yesterday, is supposed to have brought the letters of acceptance."

From the New York Evening Star.

The Mediation.—As we have uniformly predicted, and upon information full as authentic as that in the possession of Government, our difficulties with France will be amicably adjusted; and those who have been exceedingly anxious for war, on the ground of national honor, must be content to remain on the peace establishment. It has been declared, since the arrival of the despatch vessel, that the mediation of England could not be accepted, and that the interference of a third Power would not be recognised. There is no choice in the matter. If a war is about to take place between two Powers, on a point of etiquette, in which a third party must be seriously injured, that third party has a right to offer its mediation, and, if refused, to interfere as a matter of self protection. It would cost England twenty millions of pounds sterling to arm its neutrality in this war, and would require many years after peace to put down the pirates which would grow out of it, besides incurring the fearful risk of a general war in Europe. Could Great Britain be expected to remain an inactive spectator of these events? Certainly not. They proffered mediation to France, which was accepted; had this Government refused, the consequences would have been that we should have been compelled to have met both France and England in the contest. Let us rejoice that the prospect of peace is no longer doubtful. The whole intrigue to produce war will in time be developed, and the consequences of that war to this country will be fully detailed. The despatches to the British Government, announcing the acceptance of the mediation, were transmitted by this morning's packet.

POSTSCRIPT.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER OF THE 9TH INST.

The following highly important and acceptable Message was yesterday transmitted by the President of the United States to both Houses of Congress:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

The Government of Great Britain has offered its mediation for the adjustment of the dispute between the United States and France. Carefully guarding that point in the controversy, which, as it involves our honor and independence, admits of no compromise, I have cheerfully accepted the offer. It will be obviously improper to resort even to the mildest measures of a compulsory character, until it is ascertained whether France has declined or accepted the mediation. I therefore recommend a suspension of all proceedings on that part of my Special Message of the 15th of January last, which proposes a partial non-intercourse with France. While we cannot too highly appreciate the elevated and disinterested motives of the offer of Great Britain, and have a just reliance upon the great influence of that Power to restore the relations of ancient friendship between the United States and France, and know, too, that our own pacific policy will be strictly adhered to until the national honor compels us to depart from it, we should be insensible to the exposed condition of our country, and forget the lessons of experience, if we did not efficiently and sedulously prepare for an adverse result. The peace of a nation does not depend exclusively upon its own will, nor upon the beneficent policy of neighboring Powers; and that nation which is found totally unprepared for the exigencies and dangers of war, although it come without having given

warning of its approach, is criminally negligent of its honor and its duty.

I cannot too strongly repeat the recommendation, already made, to place the seaboard in a proper state for defence, and promptly to provide the means for amply protecting our commerce.

ANDREW JACKSON.

WASHINGTON, FEB. 8. 1836.

DIED.

In this county on the 6th instant, Mr. JOHN RYDER, recently a citizen of this place, in the 25th year of his age.

OBITUARY.

"In the midst of life we are in death." Died, at his residence on Haw River, in Orange county, on Friday the 1st inst., WILLIAM A. ROYSTER, aged 30 years.

Mr. Royster was a native of Charlottesville, Virginia, and had removed to this county but a few years ago. In his brief sojourn among us, he acquired the confidence and esteem of all who knew him. Mr. R. was intelligent, refined in his manners and conversation, and his habits of industry and integrity justified his friends in counting much upon his future usefulness.

This dispensation of Providence is by the family of the deceased deeply lamented, and by his numerous friends and acquaintances much regretted. The deceased had made no profession of religion that we know of, but in the last and trying moments he was calm and resigned to his fate, and seemed buoyed above the terrors of death, (we trust) by that hope "which is an anchor to the soul both sure and steadfast," while passing over the Jordan of death.

"Death wounds to cure: we fall, we rise, we reign,"

Spring from our fetters—fasten in the skies, Where blooming Eden withers in our sight; Death gives us more than was in Eden lost, This King of Terrors is the prince of peace!"

[COMMUNICATED.]

Weekly Almanac.

FEBRUARY.	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat
12 Friday,	6 41 5	6 41 5	6 41 5	6 41 5	6 41 5	6 41 5	6 41 5
13 Saturday,	6 41 5	6 41 5	6 41 5	6 41 5	6 41 5	6 41 5	6 41 5
14 Sunday,	6 39 5 21	6 39 5 21	6 39 5 21	6 39 5 21	6 39 5 21	6 39 5 21	6 39 5 21
15 Monday,	6 38 5 22	6 38 5 22	6 38 5 22	6 38 5 22	6 38 5 22	6 38 5 22	6 38 5 22
16 Tuesday,	6 27 5 2	6 27 5 2	6 27 5 2	6 27 5 2	6 27 5 2	6 27 5 2	6 27 5 2
17 Wednesday,	6 35 5 24	6 35 5 24	6 35 5 24	6 35 5 24	6 35 5 24	6 35 5 24	6 35 5 24
18 Thursday,	6 35 5 25	6 35 5 25	6 35 5 25	6 35 5 25	6 35 5 25	6 35 5 25	6 35 5 25

MOON'S PHASES.


Full.	First.	Last.	New.
9 1 32 a.m.	16 3 0 a.m.	23 3 0 a.m.	30 3 0 a.m.

ANTI-VAN BUREN MEETING.

The citizens of Orange county, in view of the election of JUDGE WHITE as President of the United States, are requested to meet at the court house, on Wednesday the 24th instant, for the purpose of appointing delegates to a District Convention to nominate an Elector for this district; and also for nominating a suitable Anti-Van Buren candidate for GOVERNOR.

February 11. 06—

MARION



Will stand the ensuing season at my farm in Northampton county. Particulars hereafter.

WM. MOODY.

January 27. 6—4w

TEMPERANCE NOTICE.

At a meeting of the Chapel Hill Temperance Society, it was

Resolved, That this society hold its next meeting at Mount Carmel, two miles from Chapel Hill, on the third Sabbath in February, at which time and place the Antioch and Sandy Field Temperance Societies are requested to meet with us, and each society have an address delivered on the subject of Temperance on that day.

J. B. M'DADE, Secretary.

Feb. uary 4. 05—

FORTUNE'S HOME!!

\$6,000 for \$4!

NORTH CAROLINA STATE LOTTERY,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE SALISBURY ACADEMY.

Second Class for 1836.

To be drawn at CHARLOTTE, on the 27th February, ON THE POPULAR Terminating Figure System

Stevenson & Points, Managers

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$6000! AND 12 PRIZES OF \$1,000!

Principal Prizes.

One prize of \$6,000—one of \$4,000—one of \$3,000—ten of \$1,000—ten of \$500—fifteen of \$300—besides many of \$200, \$100, \$50, &c. amounting to all to 180,000 Dollars!!

Whole Tickets, 4 dollars
Halves, 2 dollars
Quarters, 1 dollar

All prizes payable in Cash, forty days after the drawing, subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

* Tickets for sale in the greatest variety of numbers, at my office, one door above the store of Walker Anderson & Co., in Salisbury, N. C.

ALLEN PARKS, Agent.

January 7. 02—



From the New Hampshire Gazette.
SONG-THE SUNNY SOUTH.
DEDICATED TO J. L. H.

The rose is blushing at my side,
The breeze softly steal,
And nature, like a gem-made bride,
Can scarce her smiles conceal—
There is a music in the air
That murmurs like a lay,
And every thing is passing fair,
That meets my eye to-day.

The South—the South—the sunny South,
The land of love and song;
To thee a spell, a potent charm,
A witchery belong—
Thine are the glory and the pride,
That gild and gladden earth;
But thine is not the calm fire-side,
The holy, happy hearth.

The North—the North—the frozen North,
Where Winter holds his sway,
Though fierce, relentless, darkly, stern,
Thine aspect be to-day—
Thine is a charm beyond control
Of element or earth;
The ceaseless sunshine of the soul,
That gladdens hall and hearth.

Autumn, Ala. Jan. 1st. REBECCA.

POOR DUMMY.

BY MRS. S. C. HALL.

In the small and picturesque village of Rathleen, on the banks of the wide and beautiful and luxuriant Shannon, is a small turf-built cottage—in which lived a poor industrious woman, distinguished in the parish and out of the parish by the sobriquet of "the lone widow."

This pathetic term, so expressive of extreme desolation, was bestowed upon the widow of a wild and fearless man, who would have paid upon the scaffold the penalty of sedition had he not in prison terminated his existence by his own hand. His wife loved him with the zealous and devoted love which the weak feel for the strong. No idea of crime associated itself with "her Robin's" adventures. And though she had never heard of "Roman virtue," she admired the same species of patriotism as it shone forth in her husband's devotion to a cause which he believed right, and sacrificed himself to support.

When Poor Dummy, the subject of my tale, was born—it was but a few weeks after her mother became a widow—she was a perfect and well-favored child; and it was, indeed, one of the Almighty's special blessings that the "lone widow's" attention to her beloved infant diverted the melancholy that rose in full power after her husband's loss. Even to the unconscious baby would she wait over the misfortune which had so heavily fallen upon both.

"They took ye'r father, a cushla! but I bless God they didn't lade him to a shameful death. Ay, smile, my heart's darlin', for there's no shame upon ye'r name—smile, my little jewel, and laugh at the small birds that are peepin' at ye through the bushes. Merry be ye'r soul, my blessing! may the cross and the trouble be far from ye! and sure the Almighty will be a double father to you. Oh! my heart's broken—yet why for should I wash ye'r smiles in ye'r mother's tears?" and then the "lone widow" would lay her child upon the turf, and turning her face to the thick bushes of hawthorn and elder that sheltered her little cottage garden, wept manly and bitter tears. Still her child beguiled her of her grief; and his beauty attracted the attention of more than one kind-hearted Irish lady, who prevented "the lone widow" from wanting any comforts, and furnished her little cottage with many rural luxuries. The child was more than two years old, when one morning, the parish priest was disturbed sooner than he desired by "the lone widow." "Miss Furlong, sir, ye'r reverence," as his bare-legged servant announced her; and the poor woman, carrying her little girl in her arms, entered the parlour.

"It's sore trouble I've got at my heart on account of little Alice, your honor, that's brought me here," she commenced, after many elaborate curtsies. "It's what some of the neighbors say, with all tenderness, God bless them—that my child, ye'r reverence."

"Well, my good woman? compose yourself—pray go on."

"Is not altogether right—I'll spake the name presently, ye'r honor—only, somehow, it chokes me just here." And she paused for a moment, and laid her hand upon her throat.

"God will enable you to bear whatever he puts upon you, woman dear!" observed the kind-hearted man, pushing a chair towards his parishoner; "may be he may have thought fit to take the reason from her, and if so—"

"Oh, no, no, no!" exclaimed the agonized mother; "not that, not that, your honor—she has a load of sense or her years, indeed, though I say it; she is a rock of sense, if a body may tell so of their own flesh and blood; it is not that; but look, ye'r reverence, if I call her she does not hear—and Anty Mallow has a baby, younger than mine by eleven

weeks; Anty Mallow's baby can say 'Father,' in its own way; but mine, sir, mine—she caught her child to her bosom with a violent effort, and laid her flushed cheek upon its white and placid brow—"mine, holy father, will be a dummy to its grave!"

The priest looked upon the poor woman with great compassion; he remembered what she had already suffered—he called to mind her strong and natural attachment—he thought of the love she bore her offspring, and how very frequently he had, with his neighbors, formed little plans for the beautiful child's advancement; how they had determined to make it "a good scholar," and how the young lady at the manor meditated on little Alice's improvement—he saw how the infant with her little finger wiped away the tears that chased each other down the widow's cheek, as she sat looking with affection and despair into her child's face.

"She has been marked out for sorrow by the Almighty; I see that plain enough; though it's often in the night time I put her from my bosom, that neither the sob nor the tear might rest upon her, so that she mightn't know the sound nor the feel of either—but it's no good. Your honor is a wise gentleman, and may be you could insense me if there is any way by which I could make her come to the knowledge that she had a father. Oh, my grief! how I have prayed that the time might pass, so that she would be able to say that one word—FATHER!"

The priest comforted her as he best could; and, above all, assured her that there was an institution where, when old enough, little Alice could be taught to read and write. This information poured consolation upon her broken spirit; she returned to her hut, and applied herself diligently to her wheel and knitting. The earliest bird of summer sang before the rising of the sun to cheer her industry; her dress was, like Joseph's coat, of many colours; and the neighbors, one and all, wondered what "the lone widow" meant to do with her money. Sure her child, they said, would never need it, for Poor Dummy was the blossom of the whole country, and the gentry wouldn't see her want.

The mother, however, nourished a purpose and a plan in her own secret soul; and when Alice was ten years old, prepared to put it into execution. "This was to journey with her to Dublin, place her in the Deaf and Dumb Asylum for three or four years, and engage herself, if possible, as a nurse within its walls. To this end were all her earnings devoted; with this object she toiled, denying herself all but potatoes and a ragged coat; and when one looked into Alice's beautiful face, and knew the energy and activity that had sprung up in the widow's bosom, it was impossible not to feel the utmost respect for her resolve. Still her neighbors called her "the lone widow;" for though her child understood almost every single, simple thing she signed to her, yet there was no voice, no sound, in the lonely cottage, except the mechanical hum of her industrious wheel, or the subdued pur of Alice's favorite cat; which, poor thing! appeared affected by the spirit of loneliness that pervaded the small household. The day, however, arrived for the widow's departure—she was furnished with letters from the neighboring gentry; and in due time little Alice was received into the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb. Her mother of course, being perfectly unfitted for the situation she desired, supported herself with what she had saved and what she continued to earn; and after three years of mingled attention and carelessness on the part of Alice, and patient enduring on that of her mother, the latter was informed that her child could now write. Tremblingly did the affectionate parent watch the pen's tracery upon the paper, and direct her on a fair new sheet to write the word "father;" she then enclosed the specimen, and had it sent to the parish priest, with a message from herself saying that now she would return to Rathleen. It appeared as if the poor woman's whole desire was, that her child should be able to write that one word—"father"—and that desire accomplished, her heart yearned for the quiet of her little cottage, and the silent but expressive commune she now felt she could hold with her lonely child.

Yet Alice was not lonely—her mind was rich in the treasures of a bright and active imagination; and many who pitied Poor Dummy were themselves far greater objects of compassion. Among other accomplishments acquired during her sojourn in Dublin, was the art of basket-making; and it was a pleasing picture to see Alice seated under the spreading hawthorn at her mother's door, twisting the shining and lissom twigs into neat and orderly fashion—her bright eyes occasionally glancing over the distant valley, and her taper fingers spelling the cause of her sunny laughter to her pensive mother. There seemed a secret friendship—a deep sympathy between Alice and the birds and wild creatures that frolicked over the moor; and at her cottage door the robin and even the restless blackbird would suffer her to peep into their nests without stirring from their eggs; the hare would erect its ears at the light step of Dummy passed near its form, and then reclose its sleepy eyes in perfect consciousness that it was no enemy whose shadow rested on the landscape. Dummy's cat, owing to the strength of example and good feeding,

was as harmless as herself; and "the lone widow" complained that she caught no mice—certainly a well-founded complaint. But Dummy's beauty was the never ending theme of country praise; and it was, beyond all question, extraordinary and exquisite in its nature. Her form was so fragile, so delicate, so wavering, that she reminded one of the undulating willow rather than a tangible creature of flesh and blood. Her eyes were remarkable both for dazzling and intense expression; and her teeth—so white, so even—imparted a brightness to her smile, that rendered her countenance absolutely sunny.

"She's a bonny bird, God bless her, Mrs. Furlong, ma'am," said one of her few visitors to the widow on a summer's evening, while Poor Dummy was busily employed in peeling some osiers that looked more taper than her fingers. "And sure it's many would put up with her infirmity; and thank ye too, to have such a child; if she hasn't got a bachelor yet more shame on the boys, for sure it's a hard working, let alone a beautiful, wife she'd make—and she a scholar into the bargain; and it's many a man would bid a high price for a silent woman, who never could turn her tongue to make an ill answer even if she had a turn for that same. Now, Mrs. Furlong, ma'am, may be ye wouldn't take it ill of an old resident like myself to ask ye if ye know what she do be so often writing, upon the nice white paper, of an evening, sometimes; and sometimes of a morning out upon the moor; or near the bee hive there in the far corner—ay, out yonder, where ye can see the chimneys of Castle Balthien above the trees; and Mrs. Francis's cottage hard by."

"Why then, indeed, Biddy agna! soorra a word I'm writing I know in the wide world from Adam, barm! one word that just holds a half a dozen letters, that I bargained with her master in Dublin for God's sake to teach her first; and then, by going over them so often, I learnt them myself, and can tell them in any part of a book, or upon paper, as clear as yer school of them all, other simple or together."

"Why then, that's very clever of you, and you would have been a bright woman, Mrs. Furlong, if it had been yer luck. I suppose it would be an offence to ask what the word was?"

"No offence in life, Biddy," replied the widow, her pale cheek flushing and her fingers twitching the string of her apron at the same time; "no offence in life, nor no shame either, thank God—the word was 'father'—if she couldn't spake it with her lip, she can feel it in the heart." There was a pause—the widow's lip quivered, and Biddy took advantage of the opportunity to draw forth from her bosom half a sheet of scrawled paper.

"May be, Mrs. Furlong, this is written all over with the word—this is what she do be at, sometimes. She dropt it, and I thought I'd show it to you."

Mrs. Furlong turned the paper over and over, up and down, but could make nothing of it.

"I see an F and an A, and the other letters that I know, here and there," said she, "but not put together as they ought to be; and then she beckoned her daughter to her and showed her the writing. In an instant face, neck and bosom became one scarlet flush—her fair white brow grew red as the damask rose; letting the thin wand of willow which she held drop, she covered her face with her hands; then, as if suddenly recollecting that her mother could not read what she had written, she sprang forward, and falling on her knees entreated to possess the paper. Her mother desired, by signs, that she would communicate the contents. No, that she would not do.

"Then," whispered Biddy, "keep it and show it to his reverence, for a reason I have, and he'll tell ye the rights of it." The widow resolved to act upon her gossip's advice; placed the paper in her bosom; and without heeding Poor Dummy's silent eloquence, proceeded that same evening to the dwelling of the priest.

The good padre was standing, or rather leaning against the lonely post that supported his garden gate, his "big coat" hanging like a mantle upon his shoulders, and his breviary opened at evening mass. He glanced over the rude scrawl, and smiled as if something amusing was contained therein.

"Would your reverence be pleased to tell me the contents of that same?" said the mother, curtsying.

"The contents?" repeated the priest.

"If your honor pleases," replied the widow with another curtsy.

"Indeed, my good friend, I believe, as well as I can make it out, it is poetry."

"An, an, sir! I hope that is nothing bad."

"Bad!" in his turn, repeated the priest, smiling—oh, no; you are poetical sometimes yourself, Mrs. Furlong, although you do not know it."

The widow again curtsied, for she did not comprehend what his reverence said.

"Bring Alice here to-morrow morning about nine o'clock, Mrs. Furlong; and do not tell her I have seen this."

"Very well, yer honor; only as it is nothing bad, may be you'd give me the paper."

"To-morrow—to-morrow you shall have it. Good evening, and God bless you, my good woman."

Mrs. Furlong turned to do as she was desired, and then remembering something else, curtsied again.

"I humbly ask yer reverence's pardon, but I brought a new bottle with me, thinking that may be you would be so good as to fill it with your own hands with holy water—it would have double strength then; and, somehow, Alice is not quite well; not altogether in such good spirits and does not sleep as much as I think she ought; so I thought a sprinkle of holy water morning and evening might do her good."

The priest, it is recorded, smiled again; but he filled the bottle, as "the lone widow" requested, with his own hands, and presented it to her as she departed; then calling to his maid to bring him his cane, his "best beaver," and to help him on with the "big coat," he set off to visit Mrs. Francis, whose husband according to the jest that went amongst his neighbors, had travelled after the rebellion to Botany Bay, for the benefit of his education.

"Oh, but it's your honor that's kindly welcome," said Mrs. Francis, as the priest entered; "and the tread of your foot is the sweetest music that comes near my door. Frank set a chair for his reverence. Oh, Frank, Frank! got the one with the three legs—there, the brand new one, made of the black wood from foreign parts—it's an easy chair; and by the same token the cat knows it, for she's for ever taking her kittens into it."

"Thank ye kindly, Mrs. Francis; but I want a word with Frank, and then I'll have spack with you, honey;" and away went the priest, followed by Frank, into the little clean, neatly sanded room at the back of Mrs. Francis's extensive kitchen. The words that passed, or the sentiments expressed during that interview, it is not in my power to record. Mrs. Francis was as anxious to discover their import, but with as little success, for the priest was a close man, who never let his ear hear what his mouth spoke; such being the case, no wonder I remained in ignorance. Frank returned to the kitchen with an awkward air, and seating himself near the door, began tying the old spaniel's ears, to his mother's manifest annoyance. Presently the priest summoned her also to a private audience; and when she returned, accompanied by her spiritual adviser, it was evident she was in no gentle temper.

"And so, Frank, you have been playing the sly; instead of banking the water dam for Job Wright's mill, you have been making love to the lone widow's daughter."

"I don't deny it, mother."

"You don't deny it, mother?" repeated the dame, scornfully; "and a pretty taste you have! a dummy! a poor little creature, whose waist is not thicker than my wrist, and whose father—"

"My good Mrs. Francis," interrupted the priest, "the less either party say about their fathers the better; for my part I have always thought that it is entirely owing to such mothers as yourself that such young men as Frank turn out so well."

A well-timed compliment always tells with a woman—the priest knew his advantage. Mrs. Francis smiled, and the padre seated himself in the easy chair; the merits of the poor dumb girl, her beauty, and the industry and virtues of her mother, were discussed; and the heart of the dame softened when she called to mind time had been when Mrs. Furlong's family were better off than her own. It is a fact that the simple circumstance which would have excited the jealousy of an English family, only increased this good woman's esteem for "the lone widow;" and the evening terminated by her consenting that in a year, if things went on smoothly—why, she would not oppose the union of Alice and Frank.

"God for ever bless your reverence, and it's a sin and a shame you can't fall in love yourself. If I was only sure she cared about me," said Frank, as he stood beneath the moonlight at the priest's door.

The priest drew forth the scrawl: "Look, Frank, you are a good and an honest boy, or I would not let you into so much. What do you read on that paper?"

"FRANK, FRANK. Why it's all over Franks, your honor; and that's my name."

"And women do not write so often for their pleasure a name they do not love."

"And she wrote that," said the youth— "may I keep it?"

"No," replied the priest; "I promised to return it to her mother."

The young man kissed the paper as if it had been a holy relic, and gave it back to his confessor.

It is easy to imagine the conclusion. I remember Poor Dummy, the handsome mother of many children, who each and all pronounced the word "father," and "grandfather" too, entirely to the satisfaction of "the lone widow." I remember, also, the chairs and cradles which Alice manufactured for the adornment of her own cottage. I remember, moreover, the pretty basket filled with poultry and eggs, her annual present to her old friend the priest. And above all, I remember the wicker cage she made for the finest thrush I ever possessed. Indeed I remember a great deal about her that would be tiresome to repeat; for the annals of the poor who clustered around "the big house," have sunk more deeply into my

heart than the records of the great or the follies of the gay. I can only say, that few of this magnificent world deserved more admiration or respect than Poor Dummy.

Private Boarding School FOR YOUNG LADIES,
AT KELVIN, NEAR PITTSBOROUGH.

THIS Institution, long known as Mrs. ELWARD JONES'S School, will hereafter be conducted under the joint superintendence and instruction of Miss CHARLOTTE C. JONES, and the Subscriber. The next session will commence on the first Monday in February next, and continue until the middle of July, including a short vacation, when the second session of the year 1836, will commence, which will terminate on the 12th December. A competent Assistant will be employed, if necessary. It is in contemplation to enlarge the accommodations for the School, and before the beginning of the next session, it is expected that every schoolroom convenience for each Young Lady will have been provided.

As it is determined to preserve the private character of the School, the Pupils will board in the families of the Teachers; exceptions to this rule will only be made in the cases of those who reside in the immediate vicinity, or within a few hours' ride of the School, or under peculiar circumstances of relationship.

TERMS.—Board, (including every necessary,) Tuition, Stationary, and the use of School Books, \$75 per session.
Music and Drawing will form separate charges.

W. H. HARDIN.
Near Pittsburgh, Jan. 20. 04-41

LOST OR STOLEN

ON Thursday the 14th instant, a sum of money, consisting of one twenty dollar note of the Bank of the United States, two ten dollar notes, one five dollar, six of three dollars, and one of one dollar, of North Carolina bank; all of which were rolled up together in a piece of brown paper. Ten dollars will be given for any information which will lead to the recovery of the said money.
MOSHIER BARTON.
January 23d 04-31

STRAY.

TAKEN up on the 20th of Jan. 1836, and entered on the Stray Book of Orange county, by Jesse P. Parker, living near Red Mountain, on Flat River, a bay HORSE, with black mane and tail, nine years old next spring, appraised to be worth forty dollars.
JOHN A. FAUCETT, Ranger.
January 17. 04-

Flour, Middlings & Bran,

FOR SALE by the barrel or load.
J. J. FREELAND & Co.
January 18. 03-4w

Blacksmith Business.

ONE subscriber, respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has established himself in Hillsborough, at the shop lately occupied by Mr. John Rider, where he is prepared to do all kinds of Blacksmithing, and particularly Horse-shoeing, which he thinks he can perform in a superior manner.

JOHN HORNER.
He will give four dollars per hundred in cash, or four and a half in work, for one or two thousand bushels of Coal.
January 14. 03-3w

FOR SALE.

BECKWITH'S ANTI-SPASMODIC PILLS, B. W. B. GRAY'S INVALUABLE OINTMENT, and DR. A. G. HULL'S IMPROVED Hinge and Pivot RUSS.
ALLEN PARKS.
November 5. 04-

Mount Pleasant Academy.

THIS Institution, situated twelve miles north of Hillsborough, will be opened for the reception of students on the 15th of January, 1836. This situation has been selected by the subscriber chiefly on account of the many advantages it possesses, in healthiness, and the correct morals of the surrounding country. Neither pains nor expense will be spared to render the academical course full and complete. Amongst other things, will be taught the following branches particularly:

1st Class.—English Grammar, Penmanship, Geography, with the use of the Maps and Globes, History, Philosophy, Astronomy, Chemistry, Rhetoric, &c.

2nd Class.—Latin, Greek and French Languages.

The prices of tuition will be five dollars per session for the first class, and ten dollars per session for the second class. A session will consist of five months. At the expiration of the first session there will be a public examination and a vacation of two weeks. The subscriber will render every possible attention to the morals and habits of the students placed under his care.

Board can be had convenient to the academy at five dollars per month, and in good families. The subscriber is prepared to accommodate twelve or fifteen students with board at five dollars per month.

DANIEL W. KERR.
N. B. Students prepared in the above Academy for any of our Universities.
Orange county, N. C. Nov. 26. 97-1

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
Orange County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1835.

John Neely vs. William Smith. Original Attachment.

IT appearing to the Court, that the defendant, William Smith, is not an inhabitant of this state; It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks, that unless he appears at the next term of this Court, to be held for this county, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the 4th Monday in February next, then and there to plead, &c. that judgment by default will be entered against him, and the property sold to satisfy plaintiff's demand.

JOHN TAYLOR, c. c.
Price Adv. \$2 75. 02-

JOB-PRINTING,
Executed at this Office with neatness, accuracy and despatch.